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CLAIMS

[Utility model registration claim]

[Claim 1] In the shuttering for concrete placing made of resin which comes to prepare two or more tabular ribs for reinforcement which were parallel to the length of an end plate, and/or the horizontal side, and connected both ends to the periphery tabular rib side face of this end plate while preparing the periphery tabular rib in 4 rounds of a plate-like end plate Shuttering for concrete placing made of resin characterized by the tabular projection section which forms an end plate side and a right-angle side while uniting with this joint and forming a part of end plate side in a part or the joint of all periphery tabular ribs and end plates projecting in the die-length direction of a periphery tabular rib continuously, and coming to prepare it in it.

[Claim 2] Shuttering for concrete placing made of resin according to claim 1 the thickness of whose the width of face of the tabular projection section is 0.1-4mm, and is 4-30mm.

[Translation done.]

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed explanation of a design]

[0001]

[The technical field to which a design belongs]

This design is related with the shuttering for concrete placing made of resin.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art]

In recent years, as what is replaced with shuttering for concrete placing, such as the conventional product made from a wooden metallurgy group, shuttering for concrete placing made of resin is developed and put in practical use, and is used widely.

So that this shuttering for concrete placing made of resin may be shown in JP,6-129094,A and the typical example may be shown as a fragmentary sectional view (b) in the A-A section in the perspective view (a) and this drawing which were seen from the rib side to drawing 1 The monotonous section of the square called the end plate (1) equivalent to the plywood of the shuttering for wooden concrete placing, or a rectangle (However, since it becomes the background in drawing 1 -(a), a notation does not show) Usually it consists of two or more tabular ribs for reinforcement (3 4) which are parallel to the side of length and/or width, and connect both ends to the periphery tabular rib side face of the periphery tabular rib (2) prepared in 4 rounds of this end plate, and this end plate. Since it is not only equal to many repeat use, but this shuttering is lightweight and a tabular rib is equivalent to the stiffener of the shuttering for wooden concrete placing, it is not necessary to strike a stiffener and very efficient on a job site -- etc. -- in the shuttering for concrete placing made from a wooden metallurgy group, it has many descriptions of not seeing.

[0003]

However, such shuttering for concrete placing made of resin Since it is usually manufactured by approaches, such as compression molding and injection press forming, as mold goods with which the end plate and the tabular rib were united, When it is hard to obtain the parallelism of a shuttering periphery by the strain at the time of molding, contraction, etc. and shuttering is joined at the time of concrete placing, in order for the end faces of an end plate not to stick, a clearance is generated in a joint. Slag leaked from there, or the slag which leaked adhered to the periphery tabular rib, and the surface preparation activity which fails to delete the concrete residue adhered and solidified in diversion of shuttering was needed.

For this reason, problems, such as it being necessary to shave even the tabular rib of a periphery in this processing, although processing of performing cutting for the both sides edge of the shuttering for concrete placing made of the resin after molding mechanically in order to send the parallelism as shuttering is perform, the thickness of a periphery tabular rib becoming partially and thin, and causing a fall on the strength, or cutting area becoming large, and becoming easy to attach slag to the cutting section, were.

[0004]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Device]

Since it was such, these persons solved this problem, prevented the fall of a periphery tabular rib on the strength while they simplified the time and effort which deletes the periphery of a

product, and resulted in this design as a result of examination that shuttering for concrete placing made of resin which generating of slag does not produce should be developed.

[0005]

[Means for Solving the Problem]

While this design prepares a periphery tabular rib in 4 rounds of a plate-like end plate In the shuttering for concrete placing made of resin which comes to prepare two or more tabular ribs for reinforcement which were parallel to the length of an end plate, and/or the horizontal side, and connected both ends to the periphery tabular rib side face of this end plate To a part or the joint of all periphery tabular ribs and end plates While uniting with this joint and forming a part of end plate side, the tabular projection section which forms an end plate side and a right-angle side offers the shuttering for concrete placing made of resin characterized by projecting in the die-length direction of a periphery tabular rib continuously, and coming to be prepared in it.

[0006]

[The mode of implementation of a design]

Hereafter, this invention is explained based on a drawing.

Although the example of the shuttering for concrete placing made of resin of this design is shown in drawing 2 , (a) shows a fragmentary sectional view when (b) cuts the perspective view seen from the rib side in the A-A section in this drawing.

While the shuttering for concrete placing made of resin of this design prepares a periphery tabular rib (2) in 4 rounds of a plate-like end plate (1) It is a thing based on the structure of coming to prepare two or more tabular ribs for reinforcement (3 4) which were parallel to the length of an end plate, and/or the horizontal side, and connected both ends to the field by the side of the periphery tabular rib of this end plate. Even if SEPARERU for the size of the tabular rib for reinforcement, a number, arrangement, etc. preparing the stiffening rib and SEPA hole of other arbitration, and a SEPA hole arbitrarily in the range which has this structure etc. is prepared suitably if needed, it does not interfere at all, and these are not the essential requirements for this design.

[0007]

In the shuttering for concrete placing made of resin with which the shuttering for concrete placing made of resin of this design consists of such basic structure While uniting with this joint and forming a part of end plate (1) side in a part or the joint (6) of all periphery tabular ribs and end plates, it has the structure where the tabular projection section (5) which forms an end plate side and a right-angle side projected in the die-length direction of a periphery tabular rib (2) continuously, and was prepared in it.

Although the tabular projection section (5) needs to be prepared in at least one of the joints of the periphery tabular rib of 4 rounds of an end plate (1), and an end plate here From being joined by the longitudinal direction in many cases, the shuttering for concrete placing at the time of concrete placing usually, when it is prepared in the periphery tabular rib of the both-sides edge of an end plate, and the joint of an end plate and concrete needs to be placed more highly than the height of an end plate Since the shuttering for concrete placing is joined by the lengthwise direction, in such a case, it is prepared at the periphery tabular rib of all four peripheries of an end plate, and the joint of an end plate.

Drawing 2 shows the example at the time of [of an end plate] preparing in the joint of all periphery tabular ribs and end plates 4 round for the tabular projection section (5). [0008]

This tabular projection section (5) has structure continuously projected outside in the die-length direction of a periphery tabular rib so that an end plate side and a right-angle side may be formed, while it unites with this joint and forms a part of end plate side in the joint (6) of a periphery tabular rib (2) and an end plate (1), as shown in (a) of drawing 2 , and (b).

It is very important requirements from shuttering comparing mutually the fields of an end plate side and the right-angled tabular projection section, and being joined to be prepared so that the tabular projection section may form an end plate side and a right-angle side, when this is not right-angled, it cannot perform junction in the fields of the tabular projection section, but it serves as junction in ridgelines, and it becomes inadequate joining it shuttering.

Especially the wire extension (t) of this this tabular projection section (5) does not have a limit,

and although it is arbitrary, it is desirable that it is the range of 0.1–4mm with respect to the magnitude of the shuttering for concrete placing that there is nothing from the field on construction and processing.

As here generally shows the end plate and periphery tabular rib in the shuttering for concrete placing made of resin to drawing 3 Although it is inclined and prepared inside so that the lateral surface of a periphery tabular rib may become an acute angle slightly to an end plate front face so that an end plate front face (X) and the lateral surface (Y) of a periphery tabular rib may become a right angle (drawing 3 – a) or (drawing 3 – b) The wire extension (t) of the tabular projection section (5) in this design The die length of the part projected outside this intersection as extension of the end plate section from this intersection on the basis of the intersection (Z) of the lateral surface (Y) of a periphery tabular rib (2), and the end plate front face (X) in the joint (6) of an end plate (1) and a periphery tabular rib is shown.

therefore, when the periphery tabular rib (2) is beforehand prepared so that an end plate front face (X) and the lateral surface (Y) of a periphery tabular rib may become a right angle, this wire extension (t) Since the right-angle side of the lateral surface (Y) of a periphery tabular rib and the end plate of the tabular projection section (5) is parallel, although it is the same as a distance from the lateral surface of a periphery tabular rib in the part of all the width of face (w) of this tabular projection section When being inclined and prepared inside so that the lateral surface of a periphery tabular rib may become an acute angle slightly to an end plate front face as shown in (b) of drawing 3 , it becomes large as it separates from an intersection (Z) corresponding to the inclination, though natural.

[0009]

Moreover, as it is indicated in drawing 3 as the above mentioned width of face (W) of the tabular projection section (5), the width of face of the tabular projection section of the part which forms the right-angle side to an end plate is meant, and in case this part joins the shuttering for concrete placing, it is a part each other compared.

Since the amount of cutting at the time of processing will increase if the comparison at the time of shuttering junction becomes difficult and width of face is too wide when this width of face is narrow, it is usually about 4–30mm.

[0010]

Although the width of face (W) of this tabular projection section (5) is the width of face of the part which forms the right-angle side to an end plate in this design as it was described above As shown in (a) of drawing 3 , this right-angle side becomes a right angle mostly to the lateral surface of a periphery tabular rib, and the terminal point part by the side of the rib tip of this width of face may become a letter of an inclination to the lateral surface of a periphery tabular rib, as shown in (b) of drawing 3 .

In the case of the latter, the inclination part is not equivalent to the width-of-face part of the tabular projection section said to this design, and its die length to the termination part (contact with the lateral surface of a periphery tabular rib) is also arbitrary. moreover, the inclination part in this case -- the shape of a straight line -- it is -- you may be a curve-like, as it does not restrict but is shown in (c) of drawing 3 .

In addition, the dotted line in drawing 2 and drawing 3 is a extrapolation line by the side of the end plate of the lateral surface (Y) of the periphery tabular rib when having not prepared the tabular projection section (5) shown in order to make an understanding easy.

[0011]

As described above, while the shuttering for concrete placing made of resin of this design prepares a periphery tabular rib in 4 rounds of the plate-like end plate generally used To the shuttering for concrete placing made of resin which comes to prepare two or more tabular ribs for reinforcement which were parallel to the length of an end plate, and/or the horizontal side, and connected both ends to the periphery tabular rib side face of this end plate Although it does not come to prepare the above-mentioned tabular projection section in one and is not limited to especially the quality of the material of this tabular projection section itself Usually, although it is formed from a resin ingredient homogeneous as the shuttering for concrete placing made of resin used as basic structure, and adhesives can be used for this shuttering or it can also fix and

manufacture the tabular projection section created separately to basic shuttering by thermal melting arrival By injection compression molding etc., if the usual shuttering for concrete placing made of resin is manufactured, it can manufacture easily by the same approach.

[0012]

[Effect of the Device]

If the usual shuttering for concrete placing made of resin is manufactured, it can manufacture easily by the same approach, while the time and effort which deletes the periphery of a product is simplified, prevention prevention of the fall of a periphery tabular rib on the strength is carried out, and the shuttering for concrete placing made of resin of this design does so the effectiveness of moreover not producing generating of slag at the time of construction, either.

[Translation done.]

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] The perspective view (a) and cutting plane (b) which were seen from the rib side show the example of the conventional shuttering for concrete placing made of resin.

[Drawing 2] The perspective view (a) and cutting plane (b) which were seen from the rib side show the example of the shuttering for concrete placing of this design.

[Drawing 3] It is the partial enlarged drawing of the tabular projection section in the shuttering for concrete placing of this design.

[Description of Notations]

1: End plate 2: Periphery tabular rib

3: Tabular rib for reinforcement of a lengthwise direction 4: Lateral tabular rib for reinforcement

5: Tabular projection section 6: Joint of a periphery tabular rib and an end plate

X: End plate front face Y: Periphery tabular rib lateral surface

Z: The intersection of an end plate front face and the periphery tabular rib lateral surface

t: The wire extension of the tabular projection section

w: Width of face of the tabular projection section

[Translation done.]

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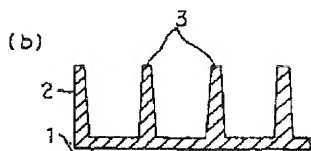
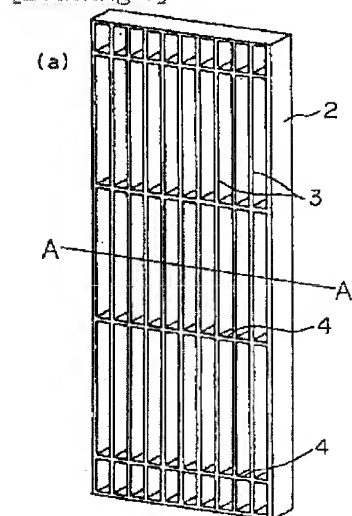
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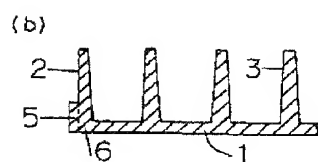
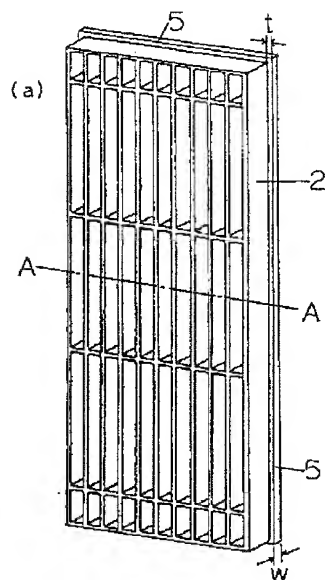
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DRAWINGS

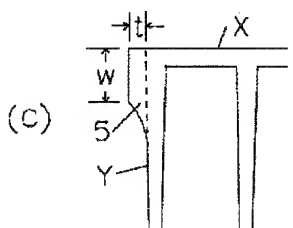
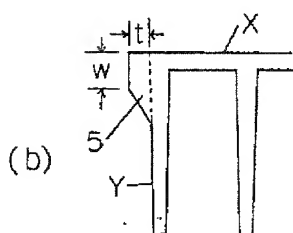
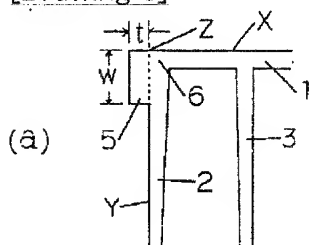
[Drawing 1]



[Drawing 2]



[Drawing 3]



[Translation done.]

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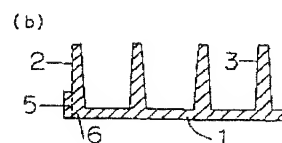
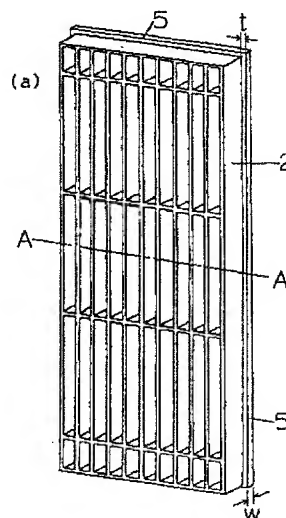
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(54) 【考案の名称】 樹脂製コンクリート打設用型枠

(57) 【要約】

【課題】樹脂製コンクリート打設用型枠の外周を削る手間を簡素化するとともに、外周板状リブの強度低下を防止し、ノロの発生が生じないような樹脂製コンクリート打設用型枠を提供する。

【解決手段】平板状のせき板の四周に外周板状リブを設けるとともに、該せき板の外周板状リブ側面にせき板の縦および／または横の辺に平行でかつ両端を結んだ複数の補強用板状リブを設けてなる樹脂製コンクリート打設用型枠において、一部または全部の外周板状リブとせき板の接合部に、該接合部と一体化してせき板面の一部を形成するとともにせき板面と直角面を形成する板状凸起部を外周板状リブの長さ方向に連続的に突出して設ける。



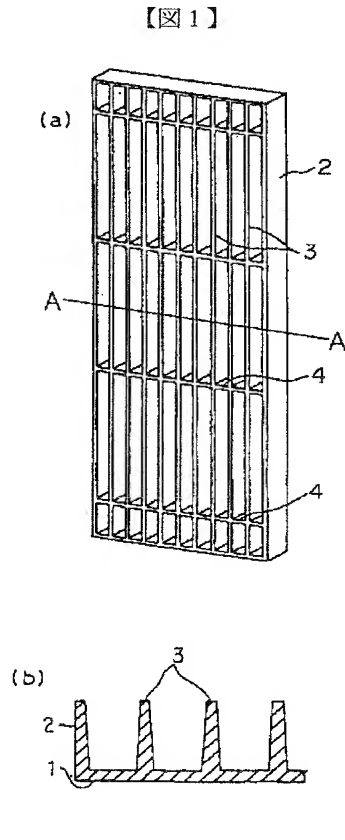
【実用新案登録請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 平板状のせき板の四周に外周板状リブを設けるとともに、該せき板の外周板状リブ側面にせき板の縦および／または横の辺に平行でかつ両端を結んだ複数の補強用板状リブを設けてなる樹脂製コンクリート打設用型枠において、一部または全部の外周板状リブとせき板の接合部に、該接合部と一体化してせき板面の一部を形成するとともにせき板面と直角面を形成する板状凸起部が外周板状リブの長さ方向に連続的に突出して設けられてなることを特徴とする樹脂製コンクリート打設用型枠。

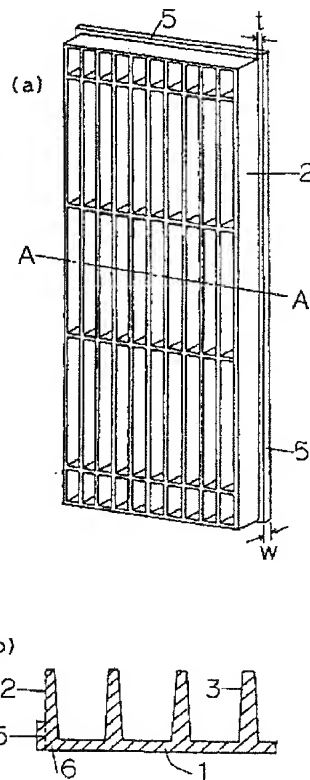
【請求項2】 板状凸起部の幅が0.1～4mmであり、その厚さが4～30mmである請求項1に記載の樹脂製コンクリート打設用型枠。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】 従来の樹脂製コンクリート打設用型枠の例をリブ側からみた斜視図（a）および切断面（b）で示した



【図2】



ものである。

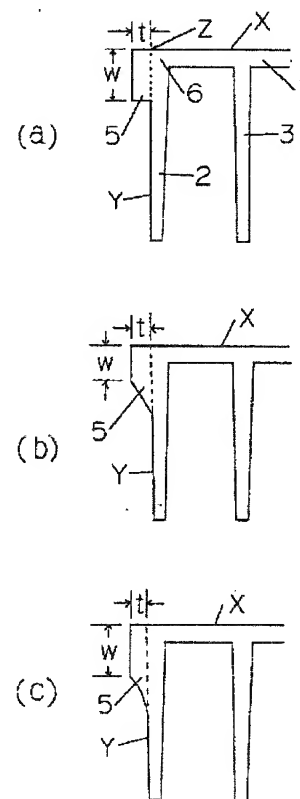
【図2】 本考案のコンクリート打設用型枠の例をリブ側からみた斜視図（a）および切断面（b）で示したものである。

【図3】 本考案のコンクリート打設用型枠における板状凸起部の部分拡大図である。

【符号の説明】

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| 1：せき板 | 2：外周板状リブ |
| 3：縦方向の補強用板状リブ | 4：横方向の補強用板状リブ |
| 5：板状凸起部 | 6：外周板状リブとせき板の接合部 |
| X：せき板表面 | Y：外周板状リブ外側面 |
| Z：せき板表面と外周板状リブ外側面の交点 | |
| t：板状凸起部の突出長さ | |
| w：板状凸起部の幅 | |

【図3】



【考案の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【考案の属する技術分野】

本考案は樹脂製コンクリート打設用型枠に関する。

【0002】

【従来技術】

近年、従来の木製や金属製などのコンクリート打設用型枠に代わるものとして樹脂製のコンクリート打設用型枠が開発、実用化され、広く使用されている。

かかる樹脂製コンクリート打設用型枠は、たとえば特開平6-129094号公報に示され、その代表的な例を図1にリブ側からみた斜視図(a)および同図におけるA-A部での部分断面図(b)として示すように、木製コンクリート打設用型枠の合板に相当するせき板(1)と呼ばれる正方形または長方形の平板部(但し、図1-(a)においてはその裏側になるため記号では示していない)、該せき板の四周に設けた外周板状リブ(2)および該せき板の外周板状リブ側面に縦および/または横の辺に平行でかつ両端を結ぶ複数の補強用板状リブ(3、4)から構成されているのが通常であって、該型枠は軽量であって、多くの繰り返し使用に耐えるばかりでなく、板状リブが木製コンクリート打設用型枠の栈木に相当するため、建設現場で栈木を打ちつける必要もなく非常に効率的であるなど木製や金属製のコンクリート打設用型枠にはみられない多くの特徴を有している。

【0003】

しかし、このような樹脂製コンクリート打設用型枠は、せき板と板状リブが一体になった成形品として、通常、圧縮成形や射出プレス成形などの方法で製造されているため、成型時のひずみ、収縮などにより型枠外周の平行度が得にくく、コンクリート打設時に型枠同士を接合した際にせき板の端面同士が密着しないために接合部に隙間が生じ、そこからノロが漏れたり、漏れたノロが外周板状リブに付着して、型枠の転用にあたっては付着、固化したコンクリート残渣を削り落とすケレン作業を必要としていた。

このため、型枠としての平行度をだすために、成型後の樹脂製コンクリート打設

用型枠の両側端を機械的に切削加工を行なう等の処理が行われるが、かかる処理においては外周の板状リブまで削る必要があり、外周板状リブの厚みが部分的に薄くなって強度低下を招いたり、切削面積が広がって切削部にノロがつきやすくなるなどの問題があった。

【0004】

【考案が解決しようとする課題】

このようなことから、本考案者らはかかる問題を解決し、製品の外周を削る手間を簡素化するとともに、外周板状リブの強度低下を防止し、ノロの発生が生じないような樹脂製コンクリート打設用型枠を開発すべく検討の結果、本考案に至った。

【0005】

【課題を解決するための手段】

本考案は、平板状のせき板の四周に外周板状リブを設けるとともに、該せき板の外周板状リブ側面にせき板の縦および／または横の辺に平行でかつ両端を結んだ複数の補強用板状リブを設けてなる樹脂製コンクリート打設用型枠において、一部または全部の外周板状リブとせき板の接合部に、該接合部と一体化してせき板面の一部を形成するとともにせき板面と直角面を形成する板状凸起部が外周板状リブの長さ方向に連続的に突出して設けられてなることを特徴とする樹脂製コンクリート打設用型枠を提供するものである。

【0006】

【考案の実施の態様】

以下、図面に基づいて本発明を説明する。

本考案の樹脂製コンクリート打設用型枠の例を図2に示すが、(a)はリブ側からみた斜視図を、(b)は同図におけるA-A部で切断したときの部分断面図を示す。

本考案の樹脂製コンクリート打設用型枠は、平板状のせき板(1)の四周に外周板状リブ(2)を設けるとともに、該せき板の外周板状リブ側の面にせき板の縦および／または横の辺に平行でかつ両端を結んだ複数の補強用板状リブ(3、4)を設けてなる構造を基本とするものであって、かかる構造を有する範囲におい

て補強用板状リブのサイズ、数、配置などは任意であり、また他の任意の補強用リブやセパ孔、セパ孔を設けるためのセパレールなどが必要に応じて適宜設けられていても何ら差し支えず、これらは本考案の本質的要件ではない。

【0007】

本考案の樹脂製コンクリート打設用型枠は、このような基本構造からなる樹脂製コンクリート打設用型枠において、一部または全部の外周板状リブとせき板の接合部（6）に、該接合部と一体化してせき板（1）面の一部を形成するとともにせき板面と直角面を形成する板状凸起部（5）が外周板状リブ（2）の長さ方向に連続的に突出して設けられた構造となっている。

ここで、板状凸起部（5）は、せき板（1）の4周の外周板状リブとせき板の接合部の内の少なくとも1つに設けられていることが必要であるが、コンクリート打設時においてコンクリート打設用型枠同士は横方向に接合されることが多いことから、通常はせき板の両側端の外周板状リブとせき板の接合部に設けられ、また、せき板の高さよりも高くコンクリートを打設する必要がある場合には、コンクリート打設用型枠が縦方向にも接合されるため、このような場合にはせき板の4周全部の外周板状リブとせき板の接合部に設けられる。

図2は板状凸起部（5）をせき板の4周全部の外周板状リブとせき板の接合部に設けた場合の例を示すものである

【0008】

この板状凸起部（5）は、図2の（a）および（b）にも示されるように、外周板状リブ（2）とせき板（1）の接合部（6）に、該接合部と一体化してせき板面の一部を形成するとともにせき板面と直角面を形成するように、外周板状リブの長さ方向に連続的に外側に突出した構造となっている。

板状凸起部がせき板面と直角面を形成するように設けられることは、型枠がせき板面と直角な板状凸起部の面同士を互いに突き合わせて接合されることから非常に重要な要件であり、これが直角でない場合には板状凸起部の面同士での接合ができず、稜線同士での接合となって型枠の接合が不十分となる。

かかる該板状凸起部（5）の突出長さ（t）は特に制限なく、任意であるが、施工上および加工上の面からコンクリート打設用型枠の大きさに係わりなく0.1

～4mmの範囲であることが好ましい。

ここで、一般に樹脂製コンクリート打設用型枠におけるせき板と外周板状リブは図3に示すように、せき板表面(X)と外周板状リブの外側面(Y)が直角になるように(図3-a)、あるいは外周板状リブの外側面がせき板表面に対して僅かに鋭角になるように内側に傾斜して(図3-b)設けられているが、本考案における板状凸起部(5)の突出長さ(t)は、外周板状リブ(2)とせき板(1)の接合部(6)におけるせき板表面(X)と外周板状リブの外側面(Y)の交点(Z)を基準として、該交点よりせき板部の延長として該交点より外側に突出している部分の長さを示すものである。

従って、この突出長さ(t)は、せき板表面(X)と外周板状リブの外側面(Y)が直角になるように予め外周板状リブ(2)が設けられている場合には、外周板状リブの外側面(Y)と板状凸起部(5)のせき板との直角面は平行となっているため、外周板状リブの外側面からの距離として該板状凸起部の全ての幅(w)の部分で同じであるが、図3の(b)に示すように、外周板状リブの外側面がせき板表面に対して僅かに鋭角になるように内側に傾斜して設けられてるような場合には、当然ながらその傾斜に対応して、交点(Z)より離れるに従って広くなる。

【0009】

また、前記した板状凸起部(5)の幅(W)とは、図3に示すようにせき板に対して直角面を形成している部分の板状凸起部の幅を意味し、この部分はコンクリート打設用型枠を接合する際に互いに突き合わされる部分である。

この幅が狭い場合には、型枠接合時の突き合わせが難しくなり、また、幅が広すぎると加工時の切削量が多くなるため、通常は4～30mm程度である。

【0010】

本考案において、この板状凸起部(5)の幅(W)は前記したとおりせき板に対して直角面を形成している部分の幅であるが、この幅のリブ先端側の終点部分は図3の(a)に示されるように、外周板状リブの外側面に対して該直角面がほぼ直角になるようになっていてもよいし、図3の(b)に示されるように外周板状リブの外側面に対して傾斜状になっていてもよい。

後者の場合、その傾斜部分は本考案にいう板状凸起部の幅部分には相当せず、その終了部分（外周板状リブの外側面との接点）までの長さも任意である。また、この際の傾斜部分は直線状であるに限らず、図3の（c）に示すように曲線状であってもよい。

尚、図2、図3における点線は、理解を容易にするために示した板状凸起部（5）を設けていない場合の外周板状リブの外側面（Y）のせき板側への外挿線である。

【0011】

本考案の樹脂製コンクリート打設用型枠は、上記したように、一般的に使用される平板状のせき板の四周に外周板状リブを設けるとともに、該せき板の外周板状リブ側面にせき板の縦および／または横の辺に平行でかつ両端を結んだ複数の補強用板状リブを設けてなる樹脂製コンクリート打設用型枠に、上記した板状凸起部を一体的に設けてなるものであって、該板状凸起部それ自体の材質には特に限定されないが、通常は基本構造となる樹脂製コンクリート打設用型枠と同質の樹脂材料から形成され、かかる型枠は、別途作成した板状凸起部を接着剤を用いたり熱融着によって基本となる型枠に固着して製造することもできるが、射出圧縮成形などによって、通常の樹脂製コンクリート打設用型枠を製造すると同様の方法で容易に製造することができる。

【0012】

【考案の効果】

本考案の樹脂製コンクリート打設用型枠は、通常の樹脂製コンクリート打設用型枠を製造すると同様の方法で容易に製造することができ、製品の外周を削る手間が簡素化されるとともに外周板状リブの強度低下が防止防止され、しかも施工時においてはノロの発生も生じないという効果を奏する。